



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

19. The persons of patients recovered from any of these diseases shall be bathed thoroughly with soap and water and provided with clean, sterile clothing.

20. The bodies of all persons having died of these diseases shall be encased in sheets previously soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1-500, and shall be coffined as early as possible.

21. No public or private hospital for the care and treatment of any infectious disease shall be established, conducted, maintained, or carried on within 200 yards of any building previously erected.

22. Whenever the superintendent of the State board of health shall have information satisfactory to him, and is of the opinion that smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough or typhoid fever is epidemic or threatens to become epidemic in any county, township, city, town, or village in the State he shall have authority, as executive officer of the board, to issue a proclamation in the name of the board, declaring such disease epidemic, and to order and enforce such measures in the way of quarantine, isolation of the sick, vaccination, disinfection, and closure of schools, public and private, religious and secular, as in his judgment may be necessary to stamp out the infection.

23. It shall be the duty of the local health officer in his respective jurisdiction to disinfect or cause to be disinfected any body where death has been caused by smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any dangerous contagious or infectious disease.

\* \* \* \* \*

26. No superintendent, principal, or teacher of any school, and no parent, guardian, or master of any child or minor, having the power and authority to prevent, shall permit any such child or minor having smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken pox, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, erysipelas, whooping cough, mumps, scabies, pediculosis, ringworm, trachoma, or any other communicable disease, or any child residing in any house in which such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public, private, or parochial school, Sunday school, or church until the local health officer or school inspector shall have given his permission for such attendance.

27. The period of exclusion from school for children having the common communicable diseases are as follows: Scarlet fever, six weeks or longer if redness of the throat, nasal discharge, or other sequelæ persist; measles, two weeks from the date of the appearance of the eruption; German measles, one week from the date of the appearance of the eruption; chicken pox, until all scabs are gone; diphtheria, one week after second negative culture from nose and throat; whooping cough, eight weeks from appearance of characteristic cough; mumps, three weeks or longer if swelling persists; pediculosis, until all parasites and nits are gone; ringworm, scabies, and impetigo, until examination reveals successful treatment; smallpox, after complete desquamation, but at least four weeks shall have elapsed from appearance of eruption.

#### **Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 21, 1913.)**

24. The use of the common drinking cup shall be prohibited on all railroad trains, railroad stations, waiting rooms, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, stores, schools (public and private), or any State institution or other public place in the State of North Dakota.

25. The common towel, having been proven to be a medium through which disease is carried from person to person, therefore, for the protection of the public health, the use of the aforesaid towel shall be prohibited in all railroad stations, waiting rooms, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, boarding schools, or other public places in this State.